

Water Stewardship

Capral reports water withdrawal and consumption annually for the sites where water is used in operational processes. In 2025 this covered six extrusion sites, Angaston, Bremer Park, Campbellfield, Canning Vale, Penrith and Smithfield. Water use at our remaining sites is limited to staff amenities with discharge to sewer, and these sites are excluded from operational water reporting. Records were not available for Huntingwood in the 2025 reporting period and this site will be brought into reporting from 2026.

2025 Water Performance

Site	Water withdrawal (KL)	Water consumption (KL)	Data basis
Angaston	16,041	4,812	Metered and estimated
Bremer Park	20,390	6,117	Metered and estimated
Campbellfield	1,458	437	Metered and estimated
Canning Vale	8,027	2,408	Metered and estimated
Penrith	3,149	945	Estimated
Smithfield	3,149	945	Estimated
Total	52,214	15,664	

Total water withdrawal across reporting sites in 2025 was 52,214 kilolitres, of which 15,664 kilolitres was consumed. The balance, approximately 36,550 kilolitres, was returned to sewer and trade waste systems or removed by licensed waste contractors.

How We Use Water

Water at Capral extrusion sites is used primarily in press operations, caustic etch processes and, at selected sites, powder coating paintlines. Extrusion press cooling operates on closed loop systems that recirculate water continuously, so fresh water withdrawal is limited to top up for evaporative and system losses rather than once through cooling. This significantly reduces the volume of water our operations draw from municipal supply.

Methodology

Water withdrawal is the total volume supplied to each site from municipal sources, drawn from metered utility records where available and supplemented by estimates for unmetered periods. Penrith and Smithfield figures are fully estimated for 2025 and metering improvements are planned for these sites.

Water consumption is derived using a site water balance consistent with our ESG plans, where withdrawal equals discharge plus consumption plus any change in onsite storage. Under this balance, consumption comprises water lost to evaporation and depletion in process, including closed loop top up, together with water consumed by site personnel, and is estimated at 30 per cent of withdrawal. The remaining 70 per cent is returned via trade waste, sewer and drainage systems or removed by licensed waste contractors. This factor reflects the shared process profile of our extrusion sites and will be refined as site level measurement improves.

Definitions align with GRI 303. Withdrawal refers to water drawn into the organisation (GRI 303-3) and consumption refers to water not returned to the water cycle at the point of discharge (GRI 303-5).

Water Sources

All reporting sites draw water from municipal reticulated supply. No groundwater, surface water or seawater is withdrawn for operational use.

Water Risk and Discharge

Capral assesses water related risk proportionate to water stress in each catchment, the security of supply sources and potential discharge impacts. Site water management plans address material risks identified through these assessments and seek time bound improvements in water efficiency, including reduced withdrawal where operationally practical.

Stormwater Management

Stormwater at Bremer Park is managed through an onsite detention basin. All process areas are roofed, and roof runoff and hardstand drainage are directed to the basin before controlled release to the council stormwater network. Discharge quality is monitored against Development Approval criteria including pH, suspended solids, oil and grease, aluminium and hexavalent chromium, with analysis by a NATA accredited laboratory. This ensures stormwater leaving the site meets required quality standards and is returned to the local catchment.